America's

FUTURE

A Weekly Review of News, Books and Public Affairs

CONSISTENT FIRMNESS

Overshadowing the big political shows this month, are Boss Khrushchev's antics on the international scene. People ask: What is he up to? Basically, the Red leaders are carrying on the same war of nerves against the free nations which has always been a part of their policy. The objective is to keep us off balance. The Reds exude sweetness when they think it will serve their purpose. They throw insults and rattle their rockets when that seems the more effective course.

But the United States can keep its balance, if only our I eaders would stop swaying with every big wind that issues from Khrushchev's mouth. In other words, if we have a firm, strong and consistent policy where the Red slave-masters are concerned, and make that policy crystalclear, they would soon learn they are up against the only kind of opposition they fear and respect — a consistent firmness rooted in strength.

Fortunately, and let us hope not too late, the Presi-

dent has finally taken such a position with regard to Cuba. His statement that the United States would stand squarely on the Monroe Doctrine, which means no foreign domination in the Western Hemisphere, was certainly clear enough. The pity of it is that the American government did not take as strong a stand more than a year ago. It might have saved us - and Cuba from Fidel Castro's disgusting circus. It is inconceivable that we would sit idly by and permit the establishment of a communist beachhead in the Western Hemisphere.

But we should not forget that the elements in American life which made possible Castro's rise to power are still around. Some of them are in the American State De-

partment. This includes those who not only calmly watched, but actually helped a batch of revolutionaries with known Red records come to power 90 miles off the American mainland. Other elements are in certain sections of the American press, notably represented by the New York Times which carried on a long and effective job to convince us. against all evidence to the contrary, that Castro was a great 'democratic' leader. And finally, there were those great 'authorities' on international affairs - certain television comedians and MC's who did their best to sell us on Flaming Fidel. Whether they all knew it or not, they were doing Khrushchev's dirty work for him.

HOW NOT TO OPPOSE REDS

What is meant by saying that we must be not only firm but consistent in dealing with the Reds? During the last few weeks, the President has taken a firm stand against Khrushchev on Cuba. The President also practically called the Red Boss a liar in the latest incident involving an American plane. All this leads the average American to feel

that, at last, we are not going to take any more of Khrushchev's guff.

But at the same time, over in Geneva, representatives of the American government continue to hold a series of long and fruitless meetings with the communists. They are talking about a ban on the testing of nuclear weapons. During this talk-fest - for

FUTURE

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nearly two years now - the United States has not tested any nuclear weapons. And our representatives evidently are foolish enough to assume that Khrushchev has not tested any either - Khrushchev, whom the President recently said lied in his teeth. The development and improvement of nuclear weapons is our best military defense against the Soviet regime. That regime has raised the use of the Big Lie to an art. So what could be more inconsistent than to continue this gabfest in Geneva.

Here is another instance. According to Americans who love to scare themselves, the industrial system of the Soviet slave-state is about to surpass the free American

system. Well, this miracle of a slave-state desperately needs some machinery. It would like to buy it here. An American company near Detroit wants the business. I refrain from commenting on this company's grab at that kind of business, though I cannot help contrasting it with the patriotic action of several bigoil companies. They refused to refine Soviet oil for Cuba, even though it meant losing their plants in Cuba to Khrushchev's stooge Castro.

But the important thing is this. We have an embargo on the export of goods of military value to Soviet Russia. So this Detroit company applied to our government for a license to enable it to sell its machinery to Khrushchev. According to the company, the State Department, the Commerce Department and the Defense Department granted the license - so we can supply machinery to a regime bent on clobbering us! It seems these government departments do not consider the machinery to be of military value. It is to be used to make V-8 engines in an auto plant in Russia. Is it possible these departments never heard of military motor transport? And is it any wonder that the Red leaders

act toward Americans as though we were a bunch of gullible, and inconsistent fools?

Incidentally, here is a weird sidelighton this event. This company has been having a row with the United Auto Workers' Union - that's Labor Boss Walter Reuther's union. So the union local sent a cablegram to Khrushchev. It

wants him to refuse to accept the bid of the Detroit company unless the company first settles its dispute with the union. I know this sounds crazy, but what it amounts to is that an American labor union is demanding that Khrushchev bring pressure to settle a labor dispute in the United States.

PROMISES, PROMISES

Now about the political conventions. In a couple of weeks, after the dust has settled on both the Democratic and Republican conventions, and when we can look at them objectively, minus the excitement and hoopla, we will bring you an analysis of the platforms of the two great parties. Meantime, here are merely a few points about the Democratic platform.

First, itstitle. It is called 'The Rights of Man.' That's swiped from Thomas Jefferson, and if you have any imagination you can see poor old Tom spinning in his grave. Jefferson was the father of the form of limited government which made us the greatest and freest nation in the world. His biggest fear was a powerful central government which could take from

the American people the freedom they won at so much sacrifice. This is why he always stood so firmly for the rights of the individual states. But this Democratic platform goes all-out for putting the hand of the national government into every phase of our lives. It is promises, promises, promises - to everybody and his brother. The late Eugene Castle once wrote a book called The Great Giveaway. It was about the foreign-aid program, but it would have been the perfect title for the Democratic platform - and poor Thomas Jefferson could rest in peace.

The platform even makes a mockery of the precious right to the franchise - the right to vote - and spits on the Constitution in the bargain. It promises to do away with

the literacy test for voting. This is no business of the national government. The Constitution specifically leaves to the states the conditions and manner of voting. And the Founding Fathershad no notion of a franchise for illiterate and ignorant voters. That is not representative government. It is not even democracy. It is mobocracy. In New

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York City, for instance, it is estimated there are a quarter of a million people who cannot speak or read English. How are they to know for whom or what they are voting? If you want to know what kind of so-called 'democracy' this promise would bring about, take a look at what is going on in the Congo today.

- John T. Flynn

Foregoing items covered in Mutual network broadcast 7/24/60

Book Review MEN BEHIND THE NEWS

AMERICAN REPORTERS ON THE WESTERN FRONT 1914-18, by Emmet Crozier, 299 pages, Oxford Univ. Press, N.Y., \$6.50.

A British novelist remarked recently that "Americans' fascination with their own history sometimes leads them to polish away at the past until it shines like a new button." Perhaps he had in mind the flood of books on the Civil War. But this indictment - if indictment it be -cannot be brought against the area of our history which Mr. Crozier has chosen. Much, of course, has been written about America's First Great Crusade ('to make the world safe for democracy,' remem-

ber?). Military leaders, historians, political leaders and last but not least certain of the correspondents who covered the First World War have all given us their stories. It remained for Mr. Crozier to provide a delightful and captivating book about the men (and a woman or two) behind the news - foreign correspondents who brought to the American people, in a day that knew neither radio nor television, a running account of the 1914-18 conflict.

They were an intrepid, unusual and individualistic band of newshawks, these men who fought each other for news beats. But their biggest fight was against the forces of censorship - a censorship so bound up in red tape and bureaucratic confusion that it will always stand as a tribute to the American correspondents that we got any news at all about the war.

Mr. Crozier has some wonderful stories to tell about how they outwitted the censors - and each other. And because each of these correspondents was unique in his own way, and because edifying tales seem naturally to emanate from and about adventurous newspapermen, the stories crowd one upon the other. There are some well-known, and famous names here, even to the current generation and certainly to their elders. There was Floyd Gibbons (and

what made the renowned eyepatch necessary), Richard Harding Davis, John T. Mc-Cutcheon (the noted cartoonist of the Chicago Tribune), Roy Howard (and the story of the false armistice), and many, many others, including a youngster named Westbrook Pegler who already was confounding the brass and the powers-that-be with uncomfortably penetrating questions.

Besides entertaining reading about a fascinating cast of characters, the backdrop of Mr. Crozier's story contains a sort of bird's-eye view of the war and a number of hitherto little-known incidents in the struggle which was a significant period in American life.

- Rosalie Gordon

KILL THIS?

"Fifty years ago, workers in the automobile tire industry were receiving about 40 cents an hour. Today the wage is nearly \$3.00 per hour.

"Fifty years ago, a small tire cost \$35. Today it costs

about \$22.

"Fifty years ago, the average life of the tire was 2,000

miles. Today, it is 30,000 miles.

"Fifty years ago, an hour's work was required to cover the tire cost of running a car 23 miles. Today, an hour's work will provide tire mileage of 4,050 miles.

"Scientific management, technological research and more money invested in better machines is responsible for this enormous gain. Clip the wings of management, squeeze profits to the point where money is not available for research, and reward is not adequate to induce savings, and such industrial miracles will no longer be possible. That way lies stagnation and slavery." - from an editorial in CHRISTIAN ECONOMICS

IT'S THE BASE THAT COUNTS

"Dealing in percentages can be pretty tricky business. That's indicated in figures lately put out by the census bureau. One of these reports shows that the population of Nevada went up 121,265 to 281,348 during the past 10 years. That was a statistical gain of 75.8 percent.

"At the same time, according to this authority, Iowa's population increased by 115,335 to 2,736,408. And that was a

gain of only 4.4 percent.

"That's something to bear in mind when they're talking about such things, for instance, as Soviet Russia's amazing economic growth in comparison with our own - always in terms of percentage. In dealing with percentages it's the base - the starting point from which the gain is measured - that's all important."

- Boise (Idaho) STATESMAN

OUR OWN EXECUTIONER

"By our lavish 'tooling up' of friends and enemies, our refusal to acknowledge the impact of inflation upon the replacement of our own stock of tools, we have become our own

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economic executioner. High taxes have brought us only cheap dollars and dismal hopes of staunch friendship. Our revolutionary submission to the inflationary demands of organized labor has further weakened our position. Goods, once prized as 'made in America,' are becoming increasingly poor bargains in world markets against goods made in more efficient economies where hard work and long hours rule."

- Dr. Ruth Alexander in the N.Y. MIRIOR

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